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he Finding of Jesus in the Temple

Each year Jesus' parents went to Jerusalem for the Feast of the Passover.

When he was twelve years old they went to Jerusalem according to festival custom in a caravan of other travellers. Without his parents knowing, the Boy Jesus remained behind after the caravan left and went unnoticed as missing for one day's travel. His parents returned to Jerusalem to look for him among relatives and acquaintances. After three days of searching they found him in the temple "sitting in the midst of teachers listening to them and asking them questions. All who heard him were astonished at his understanding and his answers." When Mary and Joseph found him they asked, "Son, why have you done this to us?" The boy Jesus

replied, "Why were you looking for me? Did you not know that I must be in my Father's house?" This translates to, "I must be about my Father's work." The next eighteen years are known as Jesus' "hidden life." Little or nothing is known of His activities until He attended the wedding at Cana in Galilee, when at the request of Mary, His Mother, He changed the water into wine for the wedding guests.

The symbol of the Cross above is the symbol of our Faith as it refers to Christ's prophecy that the Son of Man would be rejected by chief priests and scribes; would be mocked, scourged, tortured and crucified; and on the third day rise again.



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his window is a depiction of the "Flight into Egypt"

King Herod had ordered that all male children under the age of two be slain.

Mary and Joseph escaped to Egypt where they remained until they received word that Herod had died and was no longer a threat to the infant Jesus.

(Many of the Irish likewise had fled their homeland to make a new life in Douro.)



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he panel above shows the Mitre.

It is a ceremonial headdress worn by the Bishop in solemn liturgical rites. Catholic bishops have

worn the mitre since the eleventh century. It is modeled on the headgear worn by the Jewish high priests in the Old Testament. The front represents the New Law/Testament identified by Christ's cross. The back signifies the Old Testament. The "infulae" or "lappets", hanging down from the back, represent the two-fold love of God and love of neighbour which should impel the bishop to carry out his ministry. In ceremonies they rest on his back, urging him forward.